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(54) Title: FRIED SNACK			
(57) Abstract			
A process for preparing low fat shaped snack products having a light, crispy, crunchy texture is disclosed. This process comprises the steps of: (a) extruding a mixture comprising: (1) from about 35 % to about 60 % of a source of starch based flour containing from about 6 % to about 15 % protein and wherein the ratio of gelatinized to ungelatinized starch is from 15 to 85 to about 65 to 35; (2) from about 2 % to about 20 % pregelled modified starch; (3) from about 0.5 % to about 3 % emulsifier; (4) from about 25 % to about 55 % added water; (5) from about 0.5 % to about 5 % shortening or oil; and (6) from about 0.2 % to about 5 % leavening; said extrusion being at a pressure of from about 500 psig to about 1500 psig and a temperature of from about 70 °F (21 °C) to about 150 °F (65.5 °C); (b) extruding the dough mixture formed through a shaped orifice of from about 0.02 to about 0.05 inches (0.05 to 0.13 cm) to form a snack piece which is cut to at least 1/8 inch thick; and (c) frying said snack pieces.			

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## FRIED SNACK

### TECHNICAL FIELD

This application relates to a fried snack product which is extruded and then fried. In particular, this application relates to a process for preparing such products from a dough containing both gelatinized and normal starches, protein, an emulsifier, preferably, diacetyl tartaric acid monoglyceride, a shortening or oil and leavening.

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

A wide variety of starch and protein-based snack food products are presently available to the consumer. Many of these products are in the form of chips, strips, and extruded tubular pieces. Some of these products are expanded or puffed and contain a cellular or honeycombed internal structure.

This invention relates to a fried snack product which is extruded and shaped into a design. The visual features of the design are articulated by the die design, which forms shaped adjacent dough planes (1) when viewed in a cross section. In conventional snacks, the orientation of the predominant fried dough plane is parallel to the occlusal plane of the teeth during mastication. However, products made by this invention are eaten predominantly in an orientation where multiple fried dough planes are perpendicular to the occlusal plane of the teeth during mastication providing a textural optimization challenge. If eaten like a normal chip, the snacks would be bitten at (3). Therefore, eating the product is like eating several snack chips, on edge, in unison. Surprisingly, it has been found that by incorporating the elements of this invention, desirable textures can be achieved for mastication of the product in this orientation.

The shape of the die and the size of the planes also presents problems in the development of the dough, shaping and keeping the integrity of the snack as it emerges from the extruder and as it is fried.

It has been discovered that forming a dough from both gelatinized and native starches, a protein-containing flour and an emulsifier provides a snack that has a good texture and taste.

Low moisture levels in the dough can prevent formation of a continuous, smooth extensible dough in the extruder. This can hinder subsequent expansion of the dough pieces during frying, even if the dough can be extruded into the shaped form. It also affects the elasticity of the dough. In addition, low moisture doughs tend to produce a harder and more brittle texture in the resulting snack products. It

has been surprisingly found that the low moisture doughs of this invention can be extruded and fried with relative ease and still have a good texture.

It is therefore an object of this invention to make a fried snack which produces a uniform product in a controlled process with desirable texture after frying.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to an improved novelty shaped fried snack product and a process for it.

This process comprises the steps of:

(a) extruding a mixture comprising:

- (1) from about 35% to about 60% of a source of starch based flour containing from about 6% to about 15% protein, preferably a corn masa, and wherein the ratio of gelatinized to ungelatinized starch is from 15 to 85 to about 65 to 35;
- (2) from about 2% to about 20% pregelled modified starch;
- (3) from about 0.5% to about 3% of an emulsifier;
- (4) from about 25% to about 55% added water;
- (5) from about 0.5% to about 5% shortening and/or oil; and
- (6) from about 0.2% to about 5% leavening;

said extrusion being at a pressure of from about 500 to about 1500 psig and a temperature of from about 70°F (21°C) to about 150°F (65.5°C);

(b) extruding the dough mixture formed through a shaped orifice consisting of interconnected slit openings of thickness between about 0.02 to about 0.05 inches (0.05 to 0.13 cm) to form a snack piece which is cut to a length of at least 1/8 inch (0.3 cm); and

(c) frying said snack pieces.

The snack pieces are fried at a temperature sufficient to form snack products having a light, crispy, crunchy texture, improved flavor and a fat content of from about 20% to about 40%. The water content of the fried snack is less than 3%.

A particularly important aspect of the process of the present invention is the inclusion of an emulsifier in the dough mixture. Most preferred is diacetyl tartaric acid monoglycerides. The use of emulsifiers at the levels claimed herein keeps the integrity of the starch structure or dough rheology through the extrusion process. The diacetyl tartaric acid monoglycerides in particular provide good texture to the product.

All percentages and proportions are "by weight" unless otherwise specified.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

Figure 1 is a drawing of a shaped snack made by this process. The planes (1) are formed by the shape of the die. The edge (3) is formed by cutting the extrudate to the desired length. Figure 2 is view looking down on the snack product and clearly shows the planes (1). Figures 3 is a view of the side of the snack (3).

### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

#### **A. Dough Formation**

A particularly important aspect of the process of the present invention is the dough. This dough is formed from a combination of starch-based flour, water, protein, shortening and emulsifier, most preferably, diacetyl tartaric acid mono-diglyceride fatty acid ester; and a leavening agent. The composition of this dough has two significant effects. One relates to the ability to process the dough in an extruder to provide a shaped dough piece which remains intact when fried to form thin, crisp, shaped snack products. The other relates to the textural and flavor features of the resulting fried snack product. Snack products prepared according to the process of the present invention have a relatively light, crunchy texture. As used herein, the term "crunchy texture" refers to a snack that exhibits a crisp and crunching sensation for the first of several chews.

##### **1. Flour**

An important component of this dough is a starch based flour. Corn flour is the most preferred source of starch based flour. Suitable sources of corn flour include ground corn as well as corn masa. Suitable potato flours include, dehydrated potato flakes and granules, mashed potato materials, and dried potato products. Other tuber and grain flours such as tapioca, peanut, wheat, oat, rice, and soy meal can be used in the dough. These starch based flours can be blended to make snacks of different composition and flavor.

Suitable starches can be used in combination with the flours noted above. Examples of such materials are potato starch, tapioca starch, corn starch, oat starch, rice starch and wheat starch. Most preferably these starches are cooked so the starch has gelatinized and then are dried and milled to make a flour. The starches can also be chemically modified to alter the hydration and rheological properties of the dough. These starches are called at least partially pregelatinized starches. For example, potato flour is at least 90% pregelatinized starch. Preferred flours contain at least 30% pregelatinized starch.

The flours in the dough contain starches, and pure starches can also be added. The starch present in the dough, no matter from what source, should have a ratio of

gelatinized to ungelatinized starch of from about 15 to 85 to about 65 to 35. Some partially gelatinized modified starch may be present. While not intending to be limited by theory, it is believed that the pregelatinized starch, including modified pregelated starches, helps to bind the dough once hydrated enabling formation of the shape during extrusion and provides a cohesive structure in which the leavening and steam can uniformly expand during frying and yield both optimal texture and visual definition of shape.

The protein level of the flour should be about 6% to about 15%. Preferably, a corn masa is used to provide the protein. Usually a mixture of flours such as corn masa, corn flour and modified pregelatinized starches are used to provide the starches and protein. In a preferred dough, from about 35% to about 60% corn masa is used, from about 2% to about 10% corn flour and corn meal, and from about 2% to about 20% pregelatinized modified starch.

In determining the levels of starches and proteins in the dough mixture, all of the starches and proteins in all of flours or added starches are counted.

## 2. Emulsifier

The emulsifier is selected from the group consisting of polyglycerol monoesters, mono and diglycerides of fatty acids and diacetyl tartaric acid monoglycerides.

### **Diacetyl tartaric acid monoglyceride**

The diacetyl tartaric acid monoglyceride is a fatty acid ester of glycerine which is esterified with diacetyl tartaric acid and a fatty acid having from 12 to about 22 carbon atoms. The fatty acid may be saturated or unsaturated. The Iodine Value of the diacetyl tartaric acid monoglyceride is from about 50 to about 110. Preferably, the IV is from about 70 to about 85. The diacetyl tartaric acid monoglyceride is really a mixture of monoglycerides and diglycerides. A preferred source of these materials is the Panodan SD emulsifiers sold by Danisco, Kansas City USA. This is the most preferred emulsifier.

### **Polyglycerol monoesters**

Polyglycerol esters of lower molecular weight are used herein. These are predominantly polyglycerols which are diglycerol or triglycerol entities. Any time glycerine is polymerized a mixture of polyglycerols are formed. Most preferred for use in this invention is a diglycerol monoester which is a mixture of monoesters of polyglycerol which is predominantly a diglycerol. The preferred fatty acids used to make the esters are saturated and unsaturated fatty acids having from 12 to 22 carbon atoms. The most preferred diglycerol monoester is diglycerol monopalmitate.

**Mono and diglycerides**

Mono and diglycerides saturated and unsaturated fatty acids having from 12 to 22 carbon atoms can also be used herein.

**3. Water**

Another important characteristic of the dough of the present invention is its water content. As used herein, the term "added" refers to water which has been added to the dry dough ingredients. Water which is inherently present in the dry dough ingredients, such as in the case of the sources of flour and starches, is not included in the added water. The level of water in flours and starches is usually from about 3% to about 12%.

The doughs of the present invention can comprise from about 25% to about 55% added water. Preferably, these doughs comprise from about 35% to about 45% added water.

This low level of water in the dough along with the addition of emulsifier to the doughs provides doughs which can form cohesive shapes.

**4. Leavening**

The dough also contains from about 0.20 to about 5% leavening. Any conventional leavening can be used. Highly preferred leavenings include alkali metal carbonates and hydrogen carbonates, e.g. sodium bicarbonate, sodium or potassium carbonate, and calcium carbonate. Other leavening agents such as sodium aluminum phosphate can be used, but are not as preferred.

Preferably, the leavening should be of a larger particle size or encapsulated to prevent it from evolving gas in the extruder, and thus expanding the product before frying. Preferably a particle size of from about 0.0035 inches (0.088 mm) to about 0.0098 inches (0.250 mm) is used.

The leavening can also be encapsulated in a low melting fat or shortening so that it is released at the fry temperatures.

**5. Modified Starch**

The dough mixture also contains from about 2% to about 20% of a modified waxy starch. This starch helps to develop the dough strength and provides a firm definition to the dough and helps to control the expansion of the dough during frying.

The preferred modified starch is a modified waxy starch.

**6. Shortening**

The dough also contains a liquid oil, shortening or solid fat, preferably a shortening is used. A shortening contains both liquid and solid fats. Usually from about 80% to 95% of a liquid oil is used and from about 5% to about 20% of a solid

fat is used. The preferred sources of the oil and fat are vegetable oils such as partially hydrogenated canola oil, corn oil, soybean oil or cottonseed oil. Animal fats or marine oils may also be used. The preferred shortenings are beta prime shortenings.

Both nondigestible and digestible fats can be used. Nondigestible fats such as polyol polyesters, and reduced calorie fats such as those made with long chain and medium or short chain fatty acids can also be used. See for example, US 4,005,195 and US 4,005, 196 issued to Jandacek et al.; US 4,832,975 issued to Yang, US 4,582,715 issued to Volpenhein, US 5,419,925 issued to Seiden et al., US 5,288,512 issued to Seiden; US 5,422,131 issued to Elsen et al., and US 4,861,613 issued to White.

#### **pH**

The pH of the dough needs to be between about 5 and 8. This controls the release of the leavening and affects the flavor and texture.

#### **Other Ingredients**

Salt, flavorings, and/or seasonings can also be optionally included in the dough or sprinkled on the surface of the snack after frying.

Vitamins and minerals can also be added to improve the nutritional value of the extruded snacks. These vitamins and minerals can be added to the dough or added with the seasonings after frying.

#### **B. Extrusion**

The snack pieces are formed in an extruder. A single or twin screw extruder can be used. A preferred extruder is a pasta forming extruder which uses a single screw and a die which shapes the dough formed in the extruder. The extruder is operated at a pressure of from about 500 psig to about 1500 psig and a temperature of from 70°F (21°C) to about 150°F (65.5°C) at a rotational speed of from about 15 rpm to about 40 rpm.

The snack pieces can be formed into a variety of shapes by adjusting the shape of the extruder orifice. The orifice has an opening dimension of from about 0.05 cm to about 0.13 cm. Various shapes can be used. These include, but are not limited to, stars, faces, bow ties, circles, concentric shapes and circles, jack-o-lantern designs. Figure 1 shows a typical face design. The shapes are formed by interconnecting, shaped adjacent dough planes (1) in Figure 2. The sides of the snack piece (3) are formed by cutting the extruded dough as it emerges from the extruder into a length of at least 1/8 inch.

The dry ingredients are preferably prescreened through a sieve with a smaller dimension than the die orifice to prevent blockage in the die of the extruder.

The dough can be prepared by any suitable method for combining together the previously described ingredients and adding them to the extruder. Preferred devices for mixing together these dough ingredients are conventional mixers. Hobart® mixers are used for batch operations and Turbolizer® mixers or mixers that are typically integral components of pasta extruders can be used for continuous mixing operations. The premixing of the dough ingredients can be used to improve the uniformity of hydration in the dough.

The emulsifier is added to the shortening and fed into the mixer. The flour, leavening and modified starch are fed into the mixer as a separate dry mix stream. Water is also added as a separate stream. It is important that the three feed streams - shortening, water and dry ingredients, be a steady feed. Although the ingredients hydrate during mixing, a cohesive dough is formed within the extruder.

The extruded shape emerges from the extruder through the die orifice and is cut into snack pieces at least 1/8 inch in length, and preferable from about 1/8 inches (0.3 cm) to 1/2 inches (1.25 cm) in length.

### C. Frying

The snack pieces are fried. Preferably the snacks are prepared by a continuous frying method. The shaped pieces are passed through the frying medium until they are fried to a crisp state with a final moisture content of less than 3%, preferably about 0.5% to 2.5% water.

Continuous frying or batch frying of the snack pieces is also acceptable. In this method the pieces are immersed in the oil beneath a moving belt.

If desired, the snack pieces can be fried and then heated with hot air, superheated steam or inert gas to lower the moisture 3% or less. This is a combined frying/baking step.

Typical frying medium include fats and oils derived from animal and vegetable sources. Any hydrogenated or unhydrogenated fat can be used. These include corn oil, soybean oil, palm oil, cottonseed oil, canola oil, rapeseed oil, sunflower seed oil, lard, tallow, peanut oil, among others. Synthetic triglycerides can also be used, including low calorie or zero calorie fats, e.g. polyol polyesters of fatty acids such as sucrose polyesters, etc. The snack pieces are fried at temperatures between about 300°F (148°C) and 450°F (232°C). The exact fry time is controlled by the temperature of the oil and the starting water content. The fry time and temperature is easily determined by one skilled in the art.

The snack products made from this process typically have from about 20% to about 40% fat. Preferably, the fried snacks will have from about 23% to about 35% fat content.

### **SPECIFIC EXAMPLES OF PROCESS OF PRESENT INVENTION**

The process of the present invention is illustrated by the following specific examples:

<b>Example 1</b>	
<b>Ingredient</b>	<b>parts (percent by weight)</b>
corn masa	43.0
native corn meal	3.3
precooked corn meal	4.3
salt	1.4
BakaSnak (pregelled modified starch)	9.4
sugar	1.4
flavor	0.6
baking soda (particle size greater than #170 sieve)	0.4
Crisco Shortening*	0.7
Diacetyl tartaric acid monoglyceride**	0.7
Water	34.8

\*Crisco Shortening is an all vegetable shortening sold by the Procter & Gamble Company

\*\* Diacetyl tartaric acid monoglyceride is a PanodanSDK available from Danisco.

The dry ingredients are mixed and prescreened through a #25 sieve (particle size less than 0.707 mm). These are added to a high pressure pasta extruder (Demaco, Ridgewood, NJ) at a rate of 455 lbs/hour. The emulsifier is mixed with the shortening in liquid form. The emulsifier/shortening blend is fed into the extruder as a separate stream at 5.89 lbs/hour. Water is added as a third stream at 245.3 lbs./hour.

The pressure is not measured and the temperature in the extruder is about 90°F (32.2°C).

The product exits through a die shaped like a face and is cut into pieces about 1 centimeter in length.

This product is fried in cottonseed oil at a temperature of 350°F (176.7°C) for 45 seconds. The product is then seasoned with salt.

Example 2

Ingredient	Parts (% in dough)
corn masa	46
native corn meal	3.5
precooked corn meal	4.6
pregelated modified starch	6.1
sucrose	1.4
flavor and salt	1.8
baking soda #5	0.4
Crisco shortening	1.5
PanodanSDK	1.5
water (210°F)	33.2

\*Crisco Shortening is an all vegetable shortening sold by the Procter & Gamble Company

\*\* PanodanSDK is diacetyl tartaric acid monoglyceride available from Danisco

The shortening is melted, the Panodan dispersed in it at 160°F, and this mixture is mixed with hot water (174°F) to form a light dispersion. The dry ingredients are mixed for 5 minutes with a paddle mixer and then the water is added to it. These ingredients are mixed for five minutes at medium speed with the shortening/emulsifier/water emulsion. The total water content of the dough is 39.1%.

The dough is extruded as in Example 1 through a Parmigianna pasta extruder and cut to about 0.3 to 0.94 cm. in length. The dough pieces are fried about 40 seconds at 350°F (176.7°C).

## Example 3

Ingredient	Parts (% in dough)
corn masa	46
native corn meal	3.5
precooked corn meal	4.6
pregelled modified starch	6.1
sucrose	1.3
flavor and salt	1.9
baking soda	0.4
monocalcium phosphate	0.5
Crisco shortening	1.8
Diglycerol monopalmitate	0.9
water (210°F)	33

\*Crisco Shortening is an all vegetable shortening sold by the Procter & Gamble Company

The product is formed as in Example 2 except that a high shear mixer was used to form an emulsion of the emulsifier and shortening with a portion of the water.

## WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A process for making a fried snack comprising:
  - (a) extruding a mixture comprising:
    - (1) from 35% to 60% of a source of starch based flour containing from 6% to 15% protein and wherein the ratio of gelatinized to ungelatinized starch is from 15 to 85 to 65 to 35;
    - (2) from 2% to 20% pregelled modified starch;
    - (3) from 0.5% to 3% emulsifier;
    - (4) from 25% to 55% added water;
    - (5) from 0.5% to 5% shortening or oil; and
    - (6) from 0.2% to 5% leavening;said extrusion being at a pressure of from 500 psig to 1500 psig and a temperature of from 70°F (21°C) to 150°F (65.5°C);
  - (b) extruding the dough mixture formed through a shaped orifice of from 0.02 to 0.05 inches (0.05 to 0.13 cm) to form a snack piece which is cut to at least 0.3 cm thick; and
  - (c) frying said snack pieces.
2. The process of Claim 1 wherein said starch based flour is selected from the group consisting of corn masa, corn flour, potato flakes, potato granules and mixtures thereof.
3. The process of Claim 1 or 2 wherein said emulsifier is diacetyl tartaric acid monoglycerides fatty acid ester having an Iodine Value of from 50 to 110.
4. The process of Claim 3 wherein the dough comprises at least 25% to 40% added water.
5. The process of Claim 4 wherein said leavening is selected from the group consisting of sodium or potassium bicarbonate and calcium carbonate.
6. A process according to Claim 1 or 2 wherein said emulsifier is a polyglycerol ester of fatty acids having from 12 to 22 carbon atoms.
7. A process according to Claim 1 or 2 wherein said emulsifier is a mixture of mono and diglycerides of fatty acids having from 12 to 22 carbon atoms..

8. Fried snack pieces having less than 3% water and from 20% to 40% fat made from a dough comprising:

- (1) from 35% to 60% of a source of starch based flour containing from 6% to 15% protein and wherein the ratio of gelatinized to ungelatinized starch is from 15 to 85 to 65 to 35;
- (2) from 2% to 20% pregelled modified starch;
- (3) from 0.5% to 3% emulsifier;
- (4) from 25% to 55% added water;
- (5) from 0.5% to 5% shortening or oil; and
- (6) from 0.2% to 5% leavening; and

wherein said snack has a fat content of from 20% to 32%.

9. The snack of Claim 8 wherein said flour is selected from the group consisting of corn masa, corn starch, potato flakes, potato granules, wheat flour and mixtures thereof.

10. A process according to Claim 1 wherein said dough further comprises a mixture of calcium and other vitamins and minerals.

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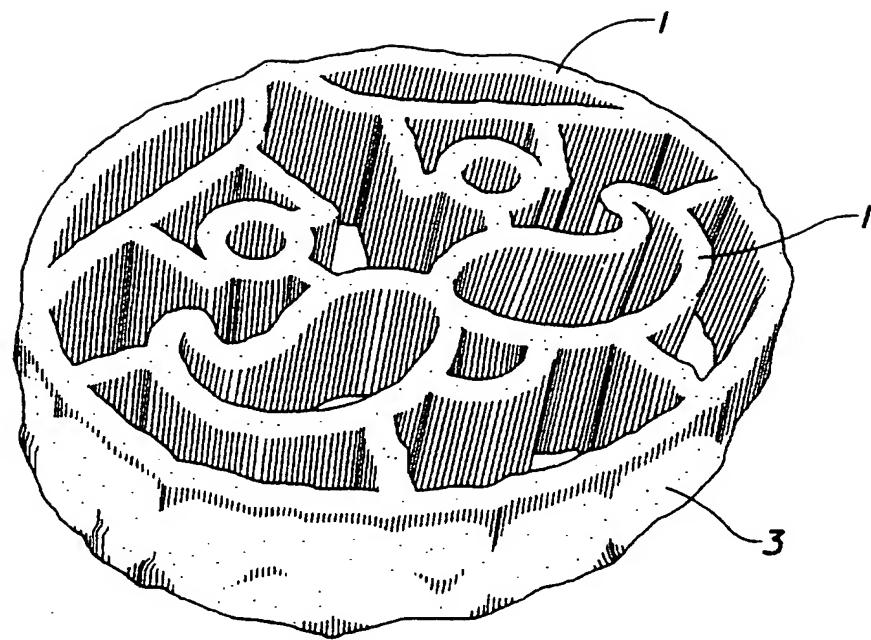


Fig. 1

2/2

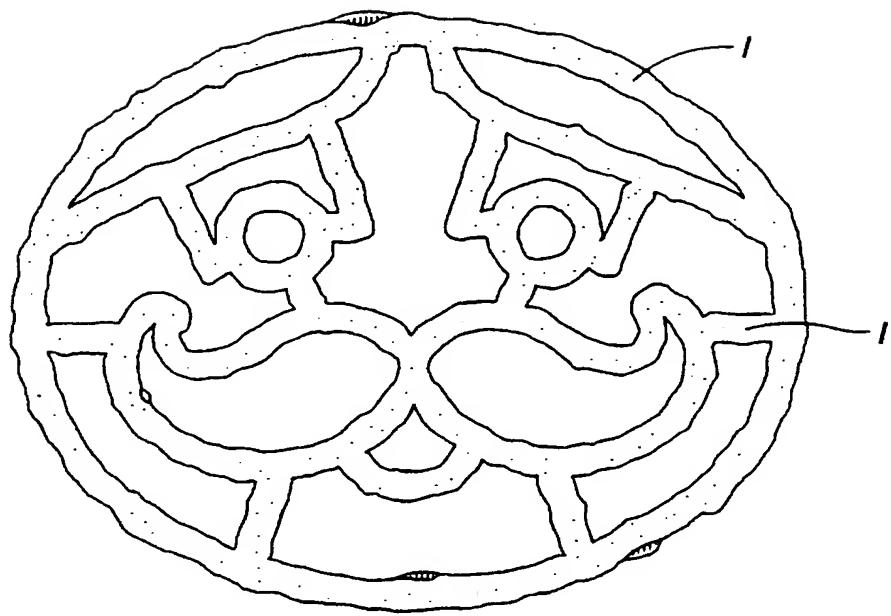


Fig. 2

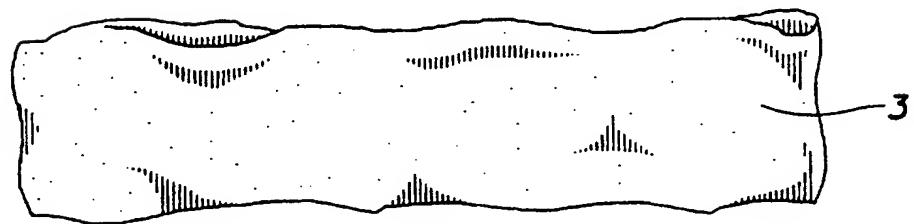


Fig. 3

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

National Application No  
PCT/US 97/00080A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER  
IPC 6 A23L1/164 A23L1/217

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)  
IPC 6 A23L

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	EP 0 287 158 A (PROCTER & GAMBLE) 19 October 1988 see column 3, line 40 - column 4, line 22 see column 6, line 43 - line 57 see page 11, line 5 - line 13 see page 14, line 41 - page 15, line 4 see page 18, line 14 - line 24 ---	8,9
A	WO 95 05090 A (PROCTER & GAMBLE) 23 February 1995 see page 2, line 15 - page 6, line 30 see page 7, line 11 - line 35 see examples ---	1-10 -/-



Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.



Patent family members are listed in annex.

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- \*&\* document member of the same patent family

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Date of the actual completion of the international search  12 March 1997	Date of mailing of the international search report  07 April 1997 (07.04.97)
Name and mailing address of the ISA European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+ 31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl, Fax: (+ 31-70) 340-3016	Authorized officer  Vuillamy, V

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

I: International Application No  
PCT/US 97/00080

## C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	EP 0 387 606 A (DAYLEY KYLE E ;HUNT DEWEY R (US); WILLARD MILES J (US)) 19 September 1990 see column 5, line 12 - line 49 see example 3 ---	8,9
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